NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

MICHAEL B. WOOLMAN, : CIVIL ACTION NO. 11-4682 (MLC)

Plaintiff, : OPINION

V.

VERIZON COMMUNICATION,

Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFF, Michael B. Woolman, who is pro se and a citizen of Nebraska, applies for in-forma-pauperis relief under 28 U.S.C. § ("Section") 1915 ("Application"). (Dkt. entry no. 1, Appl.) The Court will (1) grant the Application, and (2) deem the Complaint to be filed. The Court may now (1) review the Complaint, and (2) dismiss it sua sponte if it is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. (Dkt. entry no. 1, Compl.) See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). The Court will dismiss the Complaint, as it is frivolous and fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted.

WOOLMAN has used a "Pro Se Civil Complaint" form ("Form").

(Compl. at 1.) He alleges that "[o]n the date of ,1 of February of 2008":

The association was such for the control, and the manner of a, Breach of Peace. Now, for and all, the amendments 1,8th.

Using and providing a service for me but not attending, right Just in a value of proceedings a contract fail to determine and, Conclude residents for privacy rights & HIPPA, 05-02-004, Compile for this proceeding.

As such, now this formal complaint to be filed.

BREAF OF THE COMPLAINT

Here & now in the U.S. district court, the district of New Jersey. Michael B Woolman V. Verizon Communication INC.

Now for the continuing to do so, and not regretting for them, And their Company disregarding to care. Useful as phones are Marker as phones can be, not paying a bill an interrupted call. What should be a undeasant clause and improper for foiling Could be considered and could have been avoided, 'still No way to use a comm channel.

For the concerning party,' the void of a contract is a suggestion. To conform a lie of an example of life and liberty and the Pursuit of happiness, should be held up for,' what this country is

Stood up for all time.

The state of privacy & and being private," The one thing for such a Country can say.

($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ at 2-3 (as stated and formatted in original).)

WOOLMAN, on the Form, has marked the slots for "Claim arises under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States", and "Violation of civil rights". (Id. at 4.) He has also marked the slot for "Other basis for jurisdiction in federal court", but neglects to provide any further explanation thereafter in the space provided. (Id.)

WOOLMAN, as a basis for venue, states:

BREACH OF PEICE

To hold a suggestion, will be an understanding .

(<u>Id.</u> (as stated and formatted in original).)

WOOLMAN, as a basis for relief, states, "There,' agreement
was not a full proposal." (Id. at 5 (as stated and formatted in
original).) He also states, "There was no regarding an
understanding agreement." (Id. (same).)

WOOLMAN has also filed two supplemental affidavits, which are drafted in the same vein as the Complaint. (See dkt. entry no. 3, 1st Pl. Supplemental Affidavit; dkt. entry no. 4, 2nd Pl. Supplemental Affidavit.)

THE COMPLAINT is unintelligible, and contains no discernible factual or legal allegations. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 8, 10; see also Mackay v. Keenan Mercedes Benz, 340 Fed.Appx. 127, 127 (3d Cir. 2009) (affirming district court's dismissal of complaint not alleging violation of federal statute or Constitution); Scibelli v. Lebanon County, 219 Fed.Appx. 221, 222 (3d Cir. 2007) (dismissing appeal from district court order that dismissed complaint merely alleging defendant caused "injuries" for failure to allege federal constitutional or statutory basis for relief). Also, to the extent that Woolman attempts to assert a civil rights violation, there can be no liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 here, as the defendant is not a state actor. See Boyd v. Pearson, 346 Fed.Appx. 814, 816 (3d Cir. 2009) (affirming district court order dismissing complaint where defendant was not state actor). 42 U.S.C. § 1983 does not cover merely private

conduct, no matter how wrongful. St. Croix v. Etenad, 183 Fed.Appx. 230, 231 (3d Cir. 2006).

THIS IS NOT THE FIRST TIME that a federal court has found Woolman's pleadings to be deficient. See Woolman v. Grasshopper Communication, No. 11-660 (M.D.N.C.), dkt. entry no. 6, 11-30-11 Order (Woolman asserted he was being tracked by certain devices); Woolman v. Comcast Cable & Communication, No. 11-4818 (D.N.J.), dkt. entry no. 4, 11-14-11 Order (Woolman asserted unintelligible claims); Woolman v. Cox Communication, No. 11-2547 (N.D. Ga.), dkt. entry no. 5, 10-31-11 Order (Woolman asserted unintelligible claims concerning illegal broadcasting); Woolman v. 3 Eagles Communications, No. 11-1976 (D. Colo.), dkt. entry no. 9, 10-4-11 Order (Woolman asserted unintelligible claims); Woolman v. Baylor Health Hosp., No. 11-2062, 2011 WL 4336688, at *1 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 14, 2011) (Woolman asserted that a device was inserted in his armpit to track his whereabouts); Woolman v. Time Warner, No. 11-6366 (C.D. Cal.), dkt. entry no. 2, 8-9-11 Order (labeling complaint "nonsensical", as Woolman asserted defendants "would cross dress me in different outfits, change me appearances, From, Black, mexican, and other even a mexacan man, well no body knows, I a white man born and riased in Nebraska" (as stated and formatted in original)); Woolman v. Playboy Entertainment Spice Xcess, No. 11-3740 (C.D. Cal.), dkt. entry no. 2, 5-11-11 Order (Woolman claimed defendant changed him into a cross dresser).

THE COURT will dismiss the Complaint for the aforementioned reasons. The Court will issue an appropriate order and judgment.

s/ Mary L. Cooper

MARY L. COOPER

United States District Judge

Dated: December 2, 2011

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ The defendant moved to dismiss the Complaint before the Court screened the Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915. (See dkt. entry no. 2.) The Court will deny the motion without prejudice as being premature.